

KENTUCKY

[No. 621.]

WEDNESDAY,

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GAZETTE.

August 15, 1798.

[Vol. XI.]

PRINTER TO THE COMMONWEALTH.

THE CRISIS.—No. II.

IN elucidating so important a subject as the rise and progress of a dispute between two nations, it is impossible that the mind can form an accurate conception of the different motives which instigated to action, without taking a view of the national situation of each, prior to the contention. It is from this source, that fundamental principles are to be drawn; which conduct the mind through all the masses of cabinet ambiguity, to the discovery of truth.

The situation of America, prior to the French Revolution, was of that kind, which every infant nation under similar circumstances, might be supposed to enjoy. As a nation of men, the character which her struggle for liberty, gave her among the empires of the earth, had entitled her to all that respect which flows from virtuous intentions. As a people possessing a foil and a climate of unrivaled excellence, we were entitled to respect ourselves, as the peculiar favorites of fortune, and to anticipate the enjoyment of that repose which these circumstances, as well as our remote situation from the rest of the world, gave us reason to hope for. We found an extensive continent obscurely situated in the West, possessing innumerable advantages calculated to nurture the spirit of peace and all those amiable attributes of republicanism, which the rest of mankind had been strangers to.

The fierce spirit of national animosities which had for ages been engendered under the chilling influence of despotic institutions, had forgot to glow in the milder and more congenial regions of the Western World. Under the influence of these circumstances, there existed no temptations to our citizen, to entertain any desires beyond the humble concerns of his farm, where all his happiness is centered, and his true glory appeared to rest. Of course the United States began in a short time, peculiarly agricultural, which not only suited the genius, the manners and habits of our countrymen, but afforded an immense surplus over and above their actual consumption; which gave origin to a system of commerce not to have been dispensed with, in our endeavors to facilitate the prosperity of the nation.

With the most interesting and respectable powers of Europe, treaties of friendship and commerce, were deemed absolutely necessary, to give encouragement to the only plan of interest, which the situation our country recommended us to pursue. Beneath the influence of this commerce, and the mildness of our laws, our merchant, farmer and mechanic, began to feel themselves in the rational enjoyment of life. We neither dreaded our more contiguous neighbors, nor conceived it consistent with the policy of foreign powers, to molest that repose which we had won with the sword, and fondly hoped to establish as an inheritance for our posterity.—An accumulating national debt, oppressive taxation and tyrannical laws, were evils which we neither felt, nor had any reason to conceive would ever become necessary or probable.

The prospect of the pale contained nothing in our conduct, which might inspire the mind with a single sentiment of regret, nor those of the future, with any anticipations, but what awakened our fondest hopes, for national prosperity and happiness. Thus situated, America became the asylum of safety, to which the inhabitants of Europe resorted, to participate of the blessings which they found so liberally dispensed throughout the union. Population began to increase, our agriculture to grow, and our commerce to acquire a considerable de-

gree of maturity. We were only interesting to the nations of Europe as they became interesting to ourselves. A kind of equality of wants and reciprocity of interests subsisting between each, laid the foundation of that good understanding, which was cultivated with sincerity and supported with a mutual desire to be of service to each other.

Things being in this happy state, America appeared to forget her former calamities in the bottom of national tranquility—when the French revolution broke out. This astonishing event immediately opened a new field for philosophical reflection—the mind was instantly set to work to discover the cause of so important an effect: a novelty which mankind were neither prepared for, or had even held in the most remote calculation.—The long & tyrannical oppression of the French nation, together with the example which the American revolution, and the American situation held out, were found to be the approximate causes of this singular event.—This revolution, in contemplating the destruction of one of the most rigorous despotisms that had ever bound up in chains the civil privileges of mankind, pointed eventually to a promotion of liberty, and a restoration of those rights to which they had, for a series of ages, been strangers. It being the cause of humanity, and America having nothing to dread from its influence, but prompted by those virtuous sentiments which had nurtured as constituent principles in her political existence, she was first to express her joy at the glorious event, and to feel the cause of France as her own cause, and the cause of the human race. A disparity of opinion on the subject, from one end of the continent to the other, was difficult to be found—the government was as ardent in its professions of friendliness to the cause, as the people were elated at an event which brought to mind the remembrance of their own calamities, in which they saw the French nation borne down with oppression, struggling for liberty, and ultimately crowned with success.

In the meantime the affairs of France bore the most unfavorable aspect; which was deeply and sincerely regretted by the government and people of the United States, who, as they had been similarly situated, felt every wound the revolution received as one inflicted on themselves.—This friendly disposition was not the result of hypocrisy in America; for at that period, she had much to lose, perhaps, from the ambition of the European princes, and much to gain from the progress of republicanism and the establishment of civil institutions similar to her own. The sincerity of her friendship was evinced, at the risque of the good understanding which subsisted between these states and the powers of Europe, by those repeated prayers and thanksgivings, which were devoutly offered up, for the salvation and success of the cause, by every class and denomination of people throughout the union.

It was not with the same sympathy that the potentates of Europe beheld this mighty revolution, moving on with rapid advances in the promotion of that knowledge and spirit of liberty, which was one day to shake the very thrones, from whence the powers of royalty were dispensed.—It was pulling down one of the fundamental pillars upon which their sacred prerogatives were built, and weakening that plan of oppression, the true source of all the pride, the grandeur and infamy of kings.—From the revolution in France they had every thing to fear, and nothing to gain—the principles which the French nation were in pur-

suit of, in as much as they were essentially different from those whose rigor it had felt before, tended to unmask the policy of the European despots, and to display it in such detestable colors, as could not fail to excite the disgust and opposition of their subjects. They were viewed as the forerunners of some disastrous event, which might rear open the long concealed cabinet of reason, and discover to man the knowledge of himself, his dignity and his rights.—It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that this revolution, apparently so favorable to the interests of the human race, should be marked in its progress with envy and disaffection, by those who had lost the feelings of humanity, in the habits of oppression. This spirit gave origin to one of the most formidable combinations the world had ever seen; which aimed at a compleat extermination of the republic, by recalling the monarch to his throne, and devoting the people to their ancient state of slavery.—France had not only much to fear on this head, but those fears were also increased by the internal factions which continued to exist, a considerable time, within the bosom of the republic. Consulsified by all the savage horrors attendant on civil war, and opposed by the most powerful nations in the world, her fate, for a long time, became suspended between the extremes of hope and fear, which marked her destiny with that problematical feature, from which no certain calculation could be drawn.

It was at this unhappy crisis, that America viewed France in the character of the ally and the friend. Amidst every danger which appeared to threaten that infant republic, neither awed by the coalition of all Europe, or the subversion of a counter-revolution, nor still appears to have openly expressed her disapprobation of the policy pursued by the combined powers; and to have followed the successes of the French arms, with mutual sentiments of joy. At that period she beheld in France a great and magnanimous nation, attempting to add one more link to the chain of republicanism, which the condition of man, and the increasing progress of knowledge, seemed to indicate, was one day to connect the human race together.

But whilst these things were transacting in Europe, it became a duty in America to examine her own relative situation, and to form some plan that might protect her from that vortex of European politics, which appeared to threaten the most direful consequences to the contending parties.—In listening to the voice of this duty, she was determined to be regulated by what reason and her own situation deemed most prudent; without conceiving that she was engaged by prior stipulations, to assume an active part on the one side or the other. She could not, also, have confounded her hesitation on this subject, as incompatible with her former professions of friendship towards France, nor as a dereliction of that cause which she still viewed as the cause of man, embraced with enthusiasm, and honored in her councils.

PHOCION.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT commissioners appointed by the court of Mason county, will meet on Monday the 20th of August ensuing at Hugh Shannons settlement and pre-emption on the waters of Shannon, in order to take depositions of witnesses and perpetuate their testimony respecting the said settlement and pre-emption, and do such other acts as may be agreeable to law.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

July 25th, 1798.

C. FREEMAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Last of the Indian towns, from the North-Western Territory of the United States, now at Lexington in Kentucky.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that he has been regularly bred three and an half years with doctor Laurence, V. D. Veer, an eminent practitioner, and late president of the medical society of the state of New-Jersey; attended doctor William Shippen's lectures on anatomy, surgery and midwifery, in the city of Philadelphia—received a license to practice as a physician and surgeon throughout the state of New-Jersey, 11th of August, 1795, from the honorable David Brearley and Isaac Smith, two of the justices of the supreme court of the state of New-Jersey, agreeable to an act passed 25th November, 1792, by the council and general assembly of that state, for regulating the practice of physic and surgery.

Since which time, he has travelled through twenty-two different tribes of Indians, among whom he has resided nearly four years, and made it his constant study to investigate and find out the virtues of all kinds of herbs, roots, plants and simples, used by them in the curing of diseases; by which means he has made a number of valuable discoveries in the healing art, and now (with the blessing of God) cures and gives relief in most diseases incident to the human body—viz. fevers, inflammations, eruptions, hemorrhages, fluxes, fits, cramps, convulsions, head-aches, sore eyes, bleeding at the nose, colds, coughs, pain in the breast, spitting of blood, pains in the stomach, indigestion, night sweats, inward debilities, low spirits, vapours in men, hysterics in women, difficulty of making water, bloody urine, custiveness and rheumatism, effectually destroys worms, cures fixed and wandering pains arising in different parts of the body, the effects of the improper use of mercury, green wounds, old sores, ulcers, burns, scalds, cankers, scald-head in children, piles and fistulas, the whites in women, and all femal weakness in both sexes; the bite of the serpent, snake, and all venomous bites effectually cured.

The many cures performed within four years past, which will fully appear (to any gentleman who will please to call upon him, being too lengthy for this paper) by papers and vouchers of cures performed, now in his hands, properly attested, and whose authenticity cannot be denied,atters himself is sufficient to convince the public that he has been successful in curing diseases, and that this is not intended as an imposition upon mankind.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from taking affidavits on three bonds, given by me to Mr. Peter G. Voochies, of the town of Frankfort, dated some time in March last, for forty pounds each; the first payable some time in November next; the second sometime in May, 1799; the third in May, 1800 as near as I recollect; as I am determined not to pay them until compelled by law; the said Voochies not having complied with his bond to me for a tract of fifty acres land in Mason county, the said land proving not to be of the quality specified in the laid bond.

MOSES ROBINS.

July 30th, 1798.

THE subscribers have a quantity of HEMP in town to break, for which service they will give 7/8 per 112 lbs.

DAVID DODGE, & Co.

Lexington, Jan. 31, 1798.

LONDON, May 21.

By letters from Vienna, of May 2, we learn, that the reports of the renewal of war had considerably increased, in consequence of the indignation which had been manifested by the subjects of his imperial majesty at the conduct of Bernadotte. The French consul at Trieste had nearly given rise to another riot, by displaying a tri-coloured flag. The preparations for war were carried on with great activity.

May 24.

This day's Extraordinary Gazette contains a letter from lord St. Vincent to the lords of the admiralty, dated the 10th of May, off Cadiz, giving an account of the capture of the Leopard, French letter of marque, mounting 12 fixes and 14 swivels, and carrying one hundred men, by his majesty's sloop Petterell, captain Caulfield.

A letter from lord Duncan, of the 19th, rating the capture of Reiomme French privateer, of 5 guns and 54 men, on the 22d of April, by the Zilene, capt. Davies.

And a letter from capt. Wollaston, of his majesty's sloop Cruiser, dated Sheerness, May 20, rating the capture on the 19th May, of le Chausier French lugger, of four six pounders and forty eight men, out eight days from Honfleur.

PARIS, May 12.

It is confidently said that more than forty thousand men have been just put on board the ships at Toulon, Genoa, Ancona, and Civita Vecchia.—We have at present in these ports, 23 ships of the line, completely equipped and provisioned for six months, of which 21 have been got ready at Toulon, and 12 have been formerly in the Venetian service. It is supposed that this naval force, when united, will proceed through the gut of Cibular, compel lord St. Vincent to raise the blockade, and then effect a junction with the Spanish squadron, consisting of 25 ships of the line.

A forced loan has been imposed upon all persons of property at Rome, and in the different districts of the Roman republic. The payments are to be made within the space of fifteen months, under the penalty of military execution against those who shall not comply with the terms of it.

BERLIN, May 1.

For some days past we have nothing but rumours of war. One moment it was said that the French had taken possession of the Wetz; again that a courier had come from the Directory, demanding a categorical explanation from the court, whether we were to take part for or against the French? These reports are premature, and probably have originated in the conjectures that are formed respecting the consequences of the late important occurrences at Vienna.

FRANKFORT, April 28.

Letters received from Coblenz and the Lower Rhine, all confirm the account that the troops, appointed to reinforce the army of Mentz, are in full march. Many corps have already reached the place of their destination, and artillery are likewise on their way to Mentz, for the use of the army, should hostilities be renewed.

The garrisons of Mentz, Thionville, Longwy, Montmedy, Givet, Namur, &c. are now on their march for the right bank of the Rhine, to reinforce the army of the Nida.

As soon as general Hatry, near Mentz, had received intelligence of that late disturbance at Vienna, he dispatched a courier to Paris for immediate instructions how to act.

The Austrian magazines established in Bavaria, are for 50,000 men.

We have not yet received any satisfactory confirmation of the affiliation in the Hanau Gazette, that an offensive and defensive alliance between Austria and Prussia had been concluded on the 8th instant.

NEW-YORK, July 28.

The London Star of May 14, says, "The mutiny increases on board the following ships, at Gillingham: the Bristol, Hero, Sans Diana and Eagle, which are obliged to have their respective commanders perpetually on board. Captain Douglass, who has the general command over the whole, has ordered a double watch to be kept incessantly, over the gratings."

Jealousy mingled with Love!

This world of all passions, and most to be dreaded, gave rise to the following melancholy circumstance: Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, Mr. Gardie went to his wife's bed, and with a knife, stabbed her to the heart! Her screams awoke her son, about ten years old—he got up, and, before he had time to leave the room, he saw Mr. Gardie plunge the same knife into his own belly! They both expired on the spot! They were at lodgings at the noted French boarding house, the corner of Pearl and Broad streets.

NEWBURY-PORT, July 17.

By captain Buening, arrived at Salem yesterday, in 17 days from Martinique, informs us of the arrival of a vessel there in 20 days from London, bringing the intelligence of the complete defeat of the French, in an attempt to effect a descent upon England. A considerable number of troops having landed, the crew of 1000 men, and 200 gun boats, having on board 16,000 men, were entirely destroyed by admiral Nelson and Sir Sidney Smith. The French fled from Egypt. This account was received by a gentleman from Salem, last evening. [Apocryphal.]

CHARLES-TOWN, July 13.

Capt. Luther Lincoln, late master of the ship Fox, of this port, arrived last evening in the flage from Savanna. He left Grenada on the 22d of June. The day before, he informs, a dispatch boat arrived there from England, which brought accounts as late as the 23d of May.

Capt. Lincoln had an opportunity of perusing an English paper for a few minutes; it contained an account of transaction, which took place shortly before the date of the paper, in Ireland. Sixteen thousand of the troops, on which the government placed most reliance, had gone out under general Abercrombie, to attack a body of the Irish, opposed to government: they were drawn up in two lines, when the Irish met them; a parley took place between the opposing bodies when the Irish affl. the soldiers if they meant to murder their fellow subjects, who were only contending for their rights? The officers of the army addressed the soldiers in return, and ordered them to fire. The government troops laid down their arms and retreated, when the rest of the arms fell into the hands of the Irish. An officer or two were killed, in attempting to rally the men.

Gen. Abe remble had resigned his command, and the Marquis of Cornwallis was appointed in his place.

As capt. Lincoln had possession of the paper but a few minutes, he can give no other material article. Preparations for the descent on England, he says, were still going on.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.

For the information of the merchants.
A letter from mr. Daniel Clark, jun. of New-Orleans, dated on the 14th ult. has been received by the secretary of state, communicating the information, that the intendant of Louisiana, has consented to permit, as long as the war lasts, the importation for sale in New-Orleans of every species of merchandise in American vessels, subject only to a duty of 6 per cent. and the exportation of the produce of that province in American bottoms on the payment of the same duty. He has also exempted from duty all exports, from New-Orleans to the American settlements on the Mississippi and Ohio.

Department of state, 7

July 23, 1798.

JACOB WAGNER, chief clk.

Extract of a letter from the Spanish territory of Louisiana, dated June 20th, 1798.

"On a representation to the intendant of this place, by mr. Daniel Clark, jun. who acts as consul for the United States, the former with the consent of his tribunal, has granted free entrance into this port, of all neutral vessels, under the same restrictions only as the colonial; that is, on paying fix per cent. duty on their cargoes, and has also granted liberty to export the produce of the colony under the same restrictions. This is to the American commerce a matter of the greatest consequence, which by treaty is not permitted, New-Orleans being the only depot. Nor is the privilege of exporting Spanish produce in other vessels granted by treaty. The produce of the ceded territory is nothing but cotton, an article which cannot load a vessel, on account of its bulk and lightness, without an amazing quantity of ballast. This evil is remedied by the

circumstance which permits them to load with the Spanish articles of luggage, peltries, &c."

LANCASTER, July 28.

The London papers to the 14th of May, give the particulars of a descent by the British, on the French coast, the expedition succeeded in the destruction of the boats of the enemy; the canal, sluices, &c. of Birges. But the English general, Coote, with all the land forces, (upwards 1000) were taken prisoners.

From the Aurora.

DIPLOMATIC SUCCESS OF CITIZEN GERIN. A letter received yesterday, from Bourdeaux, by a merchant of this city, dated 21st May, informs, that orders had just been received there, from the government of France, to disarm all the privateers, and that similar orders had been sent to the French consuls in Spanish ports. That an owner of two privateers at Bourdeaux, had offered 30,000 livres to leave to tend his two privateers to sea, which were down in the river, waiting for a fair wind, but was refused.

Another letter has been received by another merchant of this city, corroborating this intelligence.

GEORGE-TOWN, July 27.

In the District court of the United States, at Philadelphia, on the 20th of July, in the case of the United States against the privateer, Le Croyle, to prize the sloop of war, Delaware, Capt. Decauin: The court adjudged and decreed that the said privateer, Le Croyle, her apparel, guns, and other appurtenances, together with all effects found on board thereof, not claimed, or which shall not hereafter be claimed by citizens of the United States, be forfeited and sold at public auction; and the money arising from the sale to be brought into court, to be distributed according to law.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17.

The Northern Stage which started from here yesterday morning had proceeded but a little distance before 3 of the trunks, containing property to a considerable amount, were cut out behind. It was first discovered about five miles from town, when several of the passengers immediately returned. A detachment of Light-Infantry, a party of Militia, and a number of the citizens immediately went in pursuit of the villains and scoured the woods and adjacent country in search of them—but we are sorry to say to no effect.

Instances of depredations of this kind have but seldom occurred in Alexandria, but the number of robberies which have taken place within these few days, unquestionably prove that there is a gang of villains lurking about the town or its vicinity, for the purposes of plunder. It behoves the citizens to exert the utmost vigilance to detect and bring to justice these detestable free-booters.

On Monday last a vagrant was taken up for stealing shoes and exciting a riot. It appearing that he had just come INTO town to pay us a visit, he was immediately escorted OUT again, attended by civil officers accompanied with martial music, playing the transporting tune of "Oh! poor Kearney."

Lexington, August 15.

On Monday last the citizens of Fayette and the counties adjacent, convened in this town, to a notice published in the new papers; the number present was computed at four or five thousand—and after taking into consideration the present critical situation of public affairs, adopted the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, that there is sufficient reason to believe, and that we do believe, that our liberties are in danger; and we pledge ourselves to each other, and to our country, that we will defend them against all unconstitutional attacks that may be made upon them.

2. Resolved, that the privilege of speaking and publishing our sentiments, on all public questions, is inestimable; and that it is unequivocally acknowledged and secured to us by the constitution of this state, as well as by that of the United States; that all laws made to impair or destroy it are void; and that we will assert and exercise our just right to this privilege in opposition to any law which hath been, or may be passed, to deprive us of it.

3. Resolved, that the alien bill is unconstitutional, impolitic, unjust, and a disgrace to the American name.

4. Resolved, that standing armies are dangerous to liberty, and that a well regulated and well armed militia, are the only natural and safe defenders of a republican government; that it was and is the duty of both the general and the state governments, to provide arms for

this purpose; that they have neglected to perform this duty; and that it is now incumbent on every freeman to furnish himself without delay, at his own expense.

5. Resolved, that the powers given to the president to raise armies when he may judge necessary, without limitation as to number, and to borrow money on the credit of the United States for their support, with or without restriction as to the amount of interest to be paid on the loans, are dangerous and unconstitutional.

6. Resolved, that the United States ought not to engage in any war, which is not absolutely necessary for the defence of their territories; that the entering into a maritime war in our present situation, might be dangerous to our liberties, and destructive to our property; and properly; that it was in point to consider the difficulties against the French nation, at the time when they were authorized by us; and that policy and humanity both require that peace between the two nations should be re-established as soon as it can be upon proper terms, without regard to profit or loss.

7. Resolved, that the entering into a close political connexion with the present corrupt tyrannical government of Great Britain, is unnatural and dangerous; and that we look forward to India to find an alliance with terror.

8. Resolved, that the entering into a close political connexion with the present corrupt tyrannical government of Great Britain, is unnatural and dangerous; and that we look forward to India to find an alliance with terror.

9. Resolved, that we will, to the utmost of our power, oppose any enemy that may invade our country.

10. Resolved, that a prompt obedience ought to be rendered to all constitutional laws, to every good citizen; that this is a duty more particularly incumbent on those who consecrate themselves as extending their constitutional rights; and we declare, that we will not only pay this obedience ourselves, but will also, whenever we may be legally called upon for that purpose, assist in preventing any infraction of such laws.

R. JOHNSON, Chm.

At a meeting of a large number of the inhabitants of Montgomery county, State of Kentucky, at Mountiering, the place of holding courts for the said county, August 2, 1798, to take into consideration the present alarming situation of the United States in general, but of these western and inland states in particular; J. Payne was chosen chairman, and Micajah Garrison clerk. After reading several publick accounts, listing affairs as they stand at present between the United States and the republic of France, with a certain bill now lying before Congress, entitled "an act to define more particularly the crime of treason, and to define and punish the crime of sedition," and having calmly, peaceably and cautiously, for some hours, deliberated on the same, and the several consequences and parts thereof, entered into the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, that it is our determination to stand to, and support the union, liberties and privileges of the United States, with our lives and property, so long as the government & the administration thereof shall be found to confit with our rights as free and good citizens.

2. Resolved, that the republic of France in the article of capturing our vessels, greatly injured and provoked us; but that we were accessory thereto by our late treaty with Great Britain, much to our disadvantage, and bearing an unfriendly aspect to that republic.

3. Resolved, that, in our opinion, sufficient attempt has not been made by government to amicably settle grievances between the two republics, to justify us in making a declaration of war.

4. Resolved, that a war at present with France, more especially an offensive one, we conceive will be wicked, and are sure will be dangerous to the United States; and particularly to the western frontiers.

5. Resolved, that if it should ever be necessary for us to defend ourselves against the incroachments of France or any other power, we choose, in a firm reliance on the Supreme Being for protection, to act on the defensive, and with our fellow citizens of the United States, to fight our own battles; and explore the very idea of an alliance with the tyrannic tottering kingdom of Britain, or any other monarchy.

6. Resolved, that the alien law is an infringement on the rights of humanity, cloathing the president with most amazing power, infuses mistrust or doubt of integrity in the citizens of the United States, leads on to wanton cruelty, and finally tends to render our population, and cannot fail to render us odious among all nations.

7. Resolved, that all indirect taxation is unjust and dangerous, forasmuch as it is calculated to favor mo-

nopolizers, and keep the expences of government from being so immediately felt, and in some measure out of the sight of the common people, tho' to their disadvantage in the end.

8. Resolved, that the priests shall be free to every citizen who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature of the United States, or any branch of government; and that no law, consistent with the constitution, can restrict the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and can never be restrained, by despotic governments;

9. Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be immediately dispatched, and humbly submitted to the president of the United States; and one to John Fowler, &c. our representative in congress; and that these proceedings be also published in the Kentucky Gazette.

JILSON PAYNE, Chairman.
Attest,
M. HARRISON, CLK.

Accounts from Dublin, (Ireland) of the 25th May, state, that Justice Swan, Maj. Sirr and Capt. Ryan, who were informed that Lord Edward Fitzgerald was concealed in the house of a Mr. Murphy, feather merchant, they entered the house, followed by a number of soldiers; but, before the soldiers entered the room where his lordship was, Mr. Swan (who first entered the room) received a wound from his lordship, (by a dagger) in the side, under his left breast; upon which Mr. Swan discharged a double barrelled pistol at Fitzgerald, which wounded him in the shoulder.—On the approach of Ryan, his lordship gave him a desperate wound in the belly and several other places. Maj. Sirr and the soldiers then entering the room, surrounded, disarmed and conveyed his lordship a prisoner to the castle. Capt. Ryan is dangerously ill of his wounds.

NO TICE.

To the Inhabitants of Bourbon, and the adjacent Counties.

AT A crisis more important to the liberty, independence and happiness of America, than any which hath taken place since the declaration of independence—at a period, when the interests of the western country must be deeply affected by the measures which may be pursued by the Federal government—and at a time when the citizens of America are generally exasperating the feelings of those to the step that ought to be taken by that government—your silence will be construed into an insensible indifference to the welfare of your country, and an abandonment of your right, according to your number, of directing the conduct of your representatives. It is therefore proposed, that there shall be a general meeting of the inhabitants of Bourbon and the adjacent counties, on the next August Bourbon court day, at twelve o'clock, at the Presbyterian meeting-house, in the town of Paris, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present critical situation of public affairs, and to express to their representatives, their opinions of the measures which have been already adopted, and which ought now to be pursued, at this eventful moment; and it is hoped, that the friends of peace, and those who are really attached to republican principles, will be pointed in their attendance on this occasion.

Augt 14, 1798.

LAFELY RE-PUBLISHED.
A Short and Easy Method with the Deists.

Also,

The Truth of Christianity

DEMONSTRATED.

Both these performances are now comprised in one volume, and are for sale at John Bradford's Printing Office, and several of the stores in Lexington.

They were written by the celebrated Dr. Charles Lefevre; have been recommended by some of the most eminent defenders of the Christian Religion, and are esteemed by many equal to any publications on that subject which are not much more voluminous.

* At the said office may likewise be had, Dr. Wm. APOLOGY FOR THE BIBLE.

TAKE NOTICE.

SOME considerable time ago I informed the public that my wife, Caroline, had without any just cause left me, and carried away any person crediting her. I did hope, in consequence thereof, she would return to her husband, but finding my advertisement has not had that effect, am induced again to caution any and every person not to credit her; and also to forbid all and every person or persons from harboring, maintaining, employing or afflicting her, as I am fully determined to take all the advantages the laws of my country will afford me against any who shall do so after the publication of this notice.

TURNER RICHARDSON.

Franklin county, Augt 12, 1798.

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A few copies of

Rushion's Letter to Washington,

May be had at this office.

FOR SALE,

ONE-HALF of the following valuable tracts of land, (bequeathed to me by the late Henry Field, just of the county of Culpeper, Virginia, and to me, yet undivided) living in the county of Bourbon, viz.

240 acres on Hutton, about five miles from Paris, and ten or twelve from Lexington.

55 acres within four or five miles of the above.

1000 acres on Hington, three miles below Millersburg. On this tract is a very valuable mill-seat.

200 acres immediately on the road leading from the Lower Blue Lick to Millersburg, and within two miles of the latter place.

The whole of the above land is of the first quality, and is believed to be good.

The interest of the subscriber in them will be sold very low, either for cash, or carrying likely Negroes, Horses or good Bonds.

Further particulars will be given, and the terms made known, on application the subscriber, in Washington.

Thomas Field.

August 10, 1798.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT a petition will be presented to the next general assembly, for a division of Fayette county, in the following manner, to wit:—beginning on the Woodford line, near to Todd's ferry, and along said line half a mile north of John Allins military survey, and from thence to the seven mile tree, on Cud's road, and from thence, to the six mile tree, on the Hickman road, and from thence to the seven mile tree, on Tates creek road, and then, along said road to the Kentucky river, and then with said river to the beginning.

August 13, 1798.

NOTICE,

THAT I shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Shelby, on the 14th day of September next, to establish the special calls of an entry made in the following words, to wit: "Martin Role enters, 400 acres, upon a certificate granted by the county court of Jefferson, agreeable to an act of assembly passed for the relief of certain poor persons, on the waters of Big creek, that runs into the Kentucky six miles above Drenhons lick creek, on the south side of Kentucky, lying on the head of a long fork that makes up to the head of the south fork of Clear creek, to include a spring on the head of the creek where square Boons name is set on a stone and a tree at the head of the spring, central to four hundred acres of land, the said Role a signee of Samuel Wells, who was a signee of John M. Clean entered December 20th, 1782. We will attend at the said spring called for in the said entry then and there to perpetuate the testimony of sundry witnesses in order to establish the special calls of said entry, and to do such other acts and things in the premises as may be deemed necessary.

BENJAMIN ROBERTS.

August 4th, 1798.

*3W

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Boon's creek, Fayette county, a bright bay mare, four years old, last spring, four and a half hands high, no brand perceptible, with a star in her forehead, has a few white hairs on each of her hips, appraised to 81.

JOHN C. GRAVES.

June 12, 1798.

*

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Silas run, a branch of Townend, a sorrel horse about five years old, a natural trotter very crooked behind, fifteen hands high, a star and kind of slip, his near hind foot white, a small white spot on his back, no brands, appraised to 19.

FELIX OXLEY.

Harison county, August 8, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on Jellamine, a sorrel mare, four years old, fourteen and a half hands high, with a white streak round her body, and some fiddle marks, appraised to 25.

MELVIN LOWRY.

*

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Silas run, a branch of Townend, Harrison county, a chestnut sorrel mare, some little white in her forehead, sixteen or seventeen years old, about fourteen hands and a half high, a natural trotter, branded with a heart, on the near shoulder and buttock, appraised to 61.

JOHN KINKADE.

August 1, 1798.

*

NOTICE,

I SHALL attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Bourbon, at the marked tree called for in the following entry, (to wit:) "George and Samuel Givens, enter 1000 acres of land upon a treasury warrant on the Buffalo road, from ridges station, to McClellans fort, to include a tree marked G B, and some deadened trees adjoining James Steptien's entry, on the Buffalo road on the lower side"—on the 30th day of August next, and then to there to perpetuate testimony respecting the calls of the said entry, and of another of 1000 acres adjoining, in the same names, and calling to include a tree marked E H, and to do such other things as may be necessary, agreeably to the act entitled "an act to reduce into one the several acts or ordinances defining the boundaries of, and procuring lands." The commissioners will meet at my house on Cylas's run, and proceed from thence to the land.

SAMUEL CIVENS.

August 14, 1798.

*

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Has just returned from Philadelphia, with a large and very general assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Queen's Ware, &c. &c.

Also an assortment of BOOKS, consisting of

Divinity, Law, History, School, Music, Copper-plate Copies, &c.

A large assortment of Ladies' Morocco, Stuff, Leather Shoes and Slippers—all of which will be sold for Cash.

* * All those indebted to him by bond, note or book account, are required to make payment on or before the first day of September next.

A compliance with this request will be gratefully remembered by WILL LEAVY,

Lexington, Aug. 13, 1798.

NOTICE,

THAT commissioners appointed by the county court of Bourbon county, will meet on the 10th day of September next, at a spring about two miles from Lydia's mount, called for in Garrard Hopkins's entry of two thousand acres, on a treasury warrant, made in May 1780, on Holders creek, (now called Hutton) there and there to take depositions of fundy witnesses, in order to perpetuate testimony relating said entry, and do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeably to law.

THOMAS JONES, jun.

August 13, 1798.

BLANK BOOKS,

Suitable for Clerks, Merchants, Sheriffs, &c. for sale at this office.

NOTICE,

TAKE NOTICE, that the month of Silver creek, Green county, of the settlement, a bay mare, seven years old, branded thus R E, blind of an eye, appraised to 71 10s.

ABASLON BELLEV.

August 9, 1798.

NOTICE,

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Woodford county near Brown's ferry, a dark roan horse, thirteen and a half hands, high, seven years old, on the near shoulder J S, appraised to 30 dollars.

JOHN VOWEL.

May 9th, 1798.

*

TAKE N UP by the subscriber, near the mouth of Silver creek a black horse about twelve years old, about thirteen hands three inches high, branded on the near shoulder M, some fiddle spots, a two thilling bell on, switch tail, appraised to 81.

ALEXANDER HOSIC.

May 2d, 1798.

*



SACRED TO THE MUSES.

Lov, Beauty and Prudence,
A SONG.

The beams of day despatch'd the day,
The world's in ev'ry thing gay,
The landscape built in beauty bright,
And all was capture and delight.

When from the cor, between the trees,
Where health comes finding in each breeze,
Flores, blooming; gay and fair,
Gave forth to raze the morning air.

Her cheeks the rosy blush display'd,
Fair fainter by the lily made;
Her bosom white, like the lily flower,
And rarer seem'd to heave her breast;

Her form proportionably tall,
Her walk not thick, nor yet too small,
A medium fill to what we find,
By artless, beauty is confid;

Her dress was elegantly neat,

Nor grand, nor mean, but quite compleat.

Lov, who is always at the way,
Refolv'd to make the maid his pie?
His face was full with faulcs bedeck'd,
His manners gentle, all respect;

Whi gracefull ead he met the fair,

(Ye nymphs his artful ways beware.)

Fair maid, lov, my name is love,
Iall the joy, the life improve;

My reign extends o'er earth and sea;

And every creature bends to me;

Each bird that tames his little throat,

Love forms the lay, infuses the note;

The docks and herds, that wanton bound,

A sport along the airy ground,

Now here, now there their pleasure find,

I make them play, I fill them chide;

E'en the auto tiles in the lake;

E'en their boating gambols take;

The stretching lava, the thady grove;

How sit that charms from mighty love;

The lion, tiger, and the bear,

By love are mild, his glories flame;

Nature throughout, below above,

And ev'ry where is full of love;

Then hate, fair nymph, and go with me,

For love and beauty, bounties rare;

Neglect not this all-succious hour,

Last time stand rob you of the pow'r.

The nymph was by her rhetoric won,
And, in an instant, near undone;

When suddenly a form appear'd;

Her presence made her soon rever'd:

Hold, damsel, hold, it straightway cries,

I am call'd Prudence, by the wife;

Without me, if with love you go,

Sorrow ensues, and endless woe;

To folly's temple he is bound;

When soon the bark will be on ground,

And the bark's break'd, you'll see all lost,

And the bark's toil'd to fit;

The love has ev'ry earthly charm

To foun the mind, the heart to warm,

To banish grief, to file rage;

And ev'ry heartful throb afflange;

In all those joys you'll never share,

Unless that Prudence too be there.

AN ECDOTE.

A certain Bishop had a Bileyan man-servant, whom he ordered one felicit to go to a butcher, who was called David, for a piece of meat, and then come to church, where the Bishop was to preach. The Bishop, in his sermon, bringing antinomies from the scripture in this manner: *Justus agit tuos—Jeremiah agit tuos—* &c. last happening to turn towards the door, as his servant came in, went on, *and what agit David?* Upon which the Bileyan roared out, *"He iweas to God, that if you pay my bill, youll never tend to his shop again."*

Samuel Fearn.

July 16th, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, Woodford county, a dark brown mare, 14 years old, 14 hands high, a small star in her forehead, branded on the near shoulder 18, with a small bell on, appraised to \$1.10.

FRANCIS SPENCER.

October 2d, 1797.

N. B. The reason why the above stray was not sooner Gazer'd, is, that she strayed away after being taken up, and has been lately got again. F. S.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, Mercer county, near the mouth of Dicks river, a chester foal horse—a four foot six inches high, blaze face, branded on the near shoulder 18, with the off butock, but not legible, appraised to \$1.10.

THOMAS HEDGER.

To be sold at Public Auction, A T Logan court-house, on the second Friday in September next, the following tracts of land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax, interest, &c. due thereon, for the years 1792, '93, '94, '95, and '96.

Sarah Stirling, 2655 1/2 acres, Smith Slaughter, 1100; 1000. William Frogget, 200. John Holker, 300; 40. Gen. George Mathews, 4000; 4000; 222. John Greenhout, 1000; 662 2/3. Richard Taylor, 1000. Robert Baylor, 1000; 4000. Samuel Coleman, 1000. Charles Lynch, 1000. William Russell, 2000. Edward Clarke, 1000; 1000. Edward Dowey, 1000. William Chamberland's heirs, 4000. Samuel Coleman, 1000. Richard C. Waters, 2000.

On the following tracts, the tax is due for 1796, only.

Richardson Bookett, 200. Richard Wilton, 200. Francis and Thomas Wilfons, 600. Joseph Coleman, 1000. John White's heirs, 1000. Peter D. Robert, 75; 100; 50. Thomas Overtown, 1500. Joseph Nourse, 1000. Mark Vandewall, 1000. Rev. John Hurt, 500; 1000; 500; 200; 170. Richard Gernar, 1000. John M. Shepard, 600; 600. Benjamin Dabney, 1000.

The above is a list of non-residents lands.

The following is a list of lands returned by the sheriffs of the several counties to the Auditor, as lying in Logan county.

Miriam Boswell, 1000. John Lyman, 200. William Martain, 300. Joseph Miller, 300. Andrew Barnett, 50; 50. Segimund Striling, 2000. 1000. George Slaughter, 3270. Sam'l Finley, 1600.

The sale will commence by twelve o'clock, and continue for two days, if necessary, and be attended by

Reuben Ewing, S. L. C.
July 5th, 1798.

Will be exposed to Sale,

ON the first day of September next, before the court-house door in Bandtown, the following tracts of land lying in the county of Nelfow, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the tax and interest due thereon, for the years, 1792, '93, '94 and '95.

Archibald Baird, 500 acres, Beach fork; 200, do. Daniel Baird, 500, do. Richard Baird, 150, do. Moles Hoopwood, 200, do. Coxes creek. David Meade, 2000; 5500, in three tracts. Walter Wiley, 40, Rolling fork. Samuel Peale, 500, Salt river. Joseph Crane, 1000, on Pottingers creek; 1000, Lick creek 704, do. Richard Dickin, 200, waters salt river. Philip Johnson, 5000, Wilfons run. James Irwin, 1523, Salt river. William Merrivether, 10000, Hardins creek; 1000, Simpons creek. Dennis Lenahan, 4000. Peter Garland, 10000. Coxes creek. Daniel Clarke, 10000. Rolling fork. Jonathan Price, 1000. Coxes creek. John Bunch's heirs, 265, Beach fork; 250, do. Richard Baird, 317, Buffalo creek. Arch Baird, 200, do. Walter Baker's heirs, 340, Salt river; 400, Coxes creek. John Clarke, 875, Salt river and Beach fork. Abraham Frye, 500, Mill creek. Humphrey May, 350, Fromans creek. William G'mifne, 500, Chaplin fork. William Mitchell, 350, do. Wm. Phipps, 200, do. Pope, 2600 Noblick, south side Beach fork. Charles Proctor, 200, Pottingers creek. George Wilson, 355, Coxes creek. Thomas Woodger, 400, do. Joseph Jefferies, 100, Buttock creek. George Brent, 300, Samuel Beale, 1200, Beach and Rolling fork. John Smyth, 600. Geo. Stubblefield, 500. John Wren, 400. Simpons creek. Chas. Well's heirs, 600, Salt river. Reuben Triplett, 666 3/4.

On the same day, the following tracts of land will be sold to satisfy the tax and interest due thereon, for the years 1792, '93, '94, '95 and '96.

Charles Boon, 749 acres, Cedar creek, waters Salt river. Llynaugh Helius, 2500, Coxes creek. John Talbot, 50, Beach fork S. river. Francis Triplett, 1200 Rolling fork. Reuben Triplett, 1000, do. William Mitchell, 750, Coxes creek. John Ray sen, 400, do. 475, Lk. creek, waters B. R., 100, do. 400, Whetberian. Tho. Thomas Bedford, 500, Athes creek. John Perkins, 1000, Salt river; 400, mo. Coxes creek. Richard Johnson,

200, waters Cedar creek. John McCafe, 50, waters Salt river. John C. Owings, 500, Beach fork; 500, do. 500, Wilfons creek; 500 Beach fork; 500, Coxes creek. James Monday, 200, Rolling fork. James McDonald, 1000, branch Coxes creek. George Price, 2000, south side Beach fork; 800, north side Beach forks. John Brice, 500, Salt river; 800, Sun fish run; 500 Simpons creek. Benj. Watkins, 827, Coxes creek. John Fitch, 300, do. 300 Simpons creek; 1000, Head Coxes creek. John Cace, 200, forks Athes creek. William Smiley, 900, waters Simpons creek; 650, waters Athes creek; 100, Coxe creek. John Crutchfield, 5000, Froome creek. Smyth Tanady, 500, David Baird, 500, waters Beach fork. Jonathan Pugh, 1000, Coxes creek. Nathan Davis, 2000, Coxes and Simpons creek. George Lauman, 15000 Chatville Tuttle, 300 waters Beach F. Cornelius Hogland, 1000 waters Rolling fork. Charles Huff, 1000, do. Moles Tuttle, 100, Mill creek waters. John Blanton, 54, Simpons creek; 26, Coxes creek; 20, Mill creek. Battle Mufe, 1000, Simpons creek. John May's devisees & Joseph Jones's assignees, 667 2/3, do. Margaret Henderson, 426, Salt river. Robert Andrews, 628, do. 355, do. 45 1/2, do. Chas. Simms, 700, Town forks, Salt river. Thomas Marshall, 35, Beach fork. John Baker, aee. of Thomas Carter, 400, forks Pottingers creek. Sam'l, aee. of A. Kinleigh, 1000 east Fork Coxes creek.

R. C. Foster, ate S. N. C.
July 4th, 1798.

NOTICE,

A PETITION will be presented to the next general assembly, from a number of the inhabitants of Bourbon county, praying that a part of said county be added to the county of Clark.

3w R. C. tp July 29th, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, Clarke county, on Howards Lower creek, one bright bay horse, about 12 or 13 years old, about 14 hands 1 inch high, a small finn in his forehead near hind foot and off four foot white, branded thus on the near shouler and buttock, appraised to \$1. WILLIAM HILLIS.

LANDS.

BY virtue of a decree of the district court, held in Lexington, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in Mount Sterling, Montgomery county, on the 9th day of October next, which is the court-day for the said county and the three following days. The sales to commence at 12 o'clock each day; the following tract of land, lying in the said county, on State creek and Licking, to wit:

An undivided moiety of the following entry, made January the 21st, 1794, to Mr. Jeremiah Linn, 1000, entries No. 93 3/4 and 94 1/2, at the uppermost corner of 156 1/2 acres made in the name of Alex D. Orr, on Licking, and running with his upper 156 1/2 acres, thence up Licking, and binding on the same, for quantity—which entry is surveyed and patented to the said Orr; the one half being the locator, Simon Kenton's part, and sold by him to general Wilkinson.

Also two tracts of 156 1/2 acres, and 5000 acres, surveyed and granted by patent, to James Wilkinson, February the 2nd, 1792; which surveys were made, by virtue of the following entry, made on the 21st, 1792, to Mr. Orr, on Licking, and running with his upper 156 1/2 acres, thence up Licking, and binding on the same, for quantity—or, so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy and pay Paxton short the sum of eleven hundred and seventy-four pounds, eight shillings and eleven pence three farthings, with interest thereon, from the first day of February, in the year 1793, and payment of the same, the expenses of surveying, and the costs of suit, pertaining to the said decree, entered up in a suit in chancery, brought by the said Paxton short, against the said James Wilkinson, to foreclose a mortgage on the said lands. The tracts of 156 1/2 acres, and 5000 acres, will be sold to accommodate purchasers, in small tracts, and on twelve month credit, the purchaser giving bond and good security for the purchase money. As it is a condition of the mortgage and decree, that 500 acres shall be reserved out of the 3000 acre tract, for Christopher Bryan, and as much will redeem a bond, to William Murray, for the sum of 1000 dollars, to be paid at Mount Sterling, on the 9th day of October, or nine o'clock in the morning, to proceed to the land, to lay off 156 1/2 acres for Christopher Bryan, and as much will redeem the bond, to William Murray etc.

WILLIAM SUDDETT,
JOHN ROBERTS,
JAMES WARD,
JELSON PAYNE,
August 6th, 1798.

TAKE NOTICE.
THAT on the 2d day of August 1798, I shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Shelby, to take the deposition or depositions, as the case may be, to establish the calls in an entry made in the name of John Withers and James Duncan, for one thousand acres of land lying on the waters of Brasfield's creek, near the head of Clear creek; the said entry calls for the head of a branch which runs into the said creek, opposite to John Bailey's cabin, and to include cabin built by Evan Hinton. I shall meet at Mr. Abraham Reece's tavern near the head of Clear creek, and from thence proceed to Hinton's cabin, then and there to take the depositions agreeable to an act of the legislature for that purpose.

George Marshall,
attorney for Withers.

Twenty-six Dollars Reward.

DISERTED, from this garrison, on the night of the 12th inst, James McGonagle and Elijah Cashill, soldiers of the 4th United States regiment.

McGonagle is an Irishman by birth, about twenty-one years of age, five feet eight inches high; dark complexion, long black hair, black eyes, by trade a cooper—he formerly lived in Maryland and Delaware; and probably may steer that way or to Kentucky.

Cashill is country born, about twenty-one years of age, five feet five inches high, fair complexion, brown hair, black eyes, by trade a blacksmith, has a cleft in his left eye, which is very observable. He went off in company, and took their regimental clothing with them. It is presumed that McGonagle will forge passes and discharge for themselves. The above reward will be paid for apprehending and securing them, or on delivering them to any officer in the United States, or thirteen dollars for either, and reasonable expenses if brought to this place.

B. Lockwood,
Capt. 4th U. S. regt.
Fort Butler, 13th July, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on his plantation, a sorrel horse, with a blaze in his face, twelve years old, thirteen hands and a half high, has the Poll-evil three white feet, two small white spots on the near fore leg above the knee, a long switch tail, branded GS, on the near shoulder and buttock, appraised to \$1. 10s. SAMUEL PRICE.

May 10th, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Clarke county, on four miles creek, a dark bay horse, about thirteen hands and a half high, no brand perceptible, a small star in his forehead, he has some appearance of the poll-evil, his hind feet white, about nine years old, appraised to 10.

JAMES DUNCAN.
May 17th, 1798.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 1st February, an apprentice boy, named John Killbleach, about seventeen years of age, bound to the Cabinet business. This is to forewarn all persons from harboring him; as he has a lawful indenture on him; whoever delivers said boy to the subscriber, living in Cynthia, shall be entitled to the above reward.

CHARLES KELSA.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 29th instant, living in Lexington, a Negro man named GEORGE, about 20 years of age, well made, 5 feet, 6 or 8 inches high, can write his name pretty legibly, and signs himself George Lian: had on when he went away, a fustian jacket with sleeves half worn, gray cashmere breeches, white cotton stockings: he carried off one fine shirt ruffled at the bottom, one country linen ditto, and one pair of trowsers: he is a sensible fellow, and will no doubt attempt passing for a free man.

Whoever delivers the said slave to me in Lexington, shall receive Eight Dollars, and reasonable charges paid; or Five Dollars if lodged in any jail, on producing the jailor's receipt.

JAMES MORRISON.

Lexington, July 30th, 1798.

THE partnership of ROBERT BARR, & Co., is this day dissolved; all persons indebted to the firm, will find the necessity of calling immediately and settling off their losses to the subscriber, as no further indulgence can be given.

rf. ROBERT BARR.

Lexington, March 15, 1798.

A REQUEST.

THAT James Jeffs will speedily make known to me in Lexington Kentucky, where he lives that I may write to him on particular occasions, perhaps to his advantage.

JOSEPH JEFFS.

March 24th, 1798.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS stolen or broke out of my stable in Lexington, on Thursday night, the 29th December last, a like-ly foal more 14 and a half hands high, 7 or 8 years old, with a small star and spip, both hind legs broken, branded thus W. on the near shoulder and buttock, but not very plain, her tail pretty banchy, has the appearance of being worked. Whoever will deliver said mare to me shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges. H. M'ILVAIN.

Lexington, March 9, 1798.

tf.

NOTICE, to all whom it may concern, is hereby given, that I hold myself entitled to 153 acres of land, lying near Bullitt's lick, in the county of Bullitt, generally called Clear's old plantation, which is claimed by one Joseph Brooks, and I do caution and forewarn all manner of persons from purchasing any or part of the said land.—And I do further caution all persons from putting any fad or name upon the said land.—And I do further caution all persons from purchasing any or part of the land of the said Joseph Brooks, or any one of them, as I can prove them to be my property, in right of my wife.

G. PINDERGRASS.

June 8, 1798.

TRANSYLVANIA SEMINARY.

THE public are hereby informed that Education may now be had at the Transylvania Seminary on a extensive plan, and of moderate terms as at any school in the Union. The Greek and Latin languages will be taught there, together with Mathematics, Geography, the Belles Lettres, and every other branch of Learning that makes part of the usual course of Academic Education.—The trustees have made every arrangement for all the necessary French Teacher, who ever left such a finished professor. Students desirous of acquiring that language.—The terms of tuition are four pounds per annum. Boarding may be had with Mrs. Richardson at the Seminary, and in other genteled houses in Lexington, at the moderate rate of fifteen pounds per annum; one quarter to be paid always in advance—for this sum Students will be lodged, and their cloathes washed and mended; they furnishing their own bedding, firewood and candle, in their own apartments.

R. BARK, Chm.

Notice,

Is hereby given, that I shall apply to the court of Franklin county in November next, for an order to establish a town agreeably to law, on my lands, on the Kentucky river, near the mouth of Cedar creek, on the upper side, in said county.

Joyful Spies.

July 18, 1798.

For Sale.

THREE valuable lots adjoining the town of Lexington, on which is an Oil mill, and the new invented Horse mill, a small orchard, and an excellent well; One half the purchase money to be paid down; a credit of one year will be given for the balance, by the purchaser giving bond with approved security.—For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

EDWARD HOW.

July 19th, 1798.

ot

SHOT

OF the different numbers, made by A. F. SAWCHINS, in Lexington, and sold whole sale and retail, at ANREW HOLME'S STORE.

Lexington August 8.

THE LANDS belonging to John Cockey Owings, in this State. Also his share in the Iron Works—for terms apply to

B. VANPRADELLES, atty. in fact for John Cockey Owings.

BLANK DEEDS

for sale at this Office.

NOTICE,
All persons indebted to the subscriber, are required to call and pay off their respective balances, on or before the twentieth of August next; about which time I intend sending for a fresh supply of goods. Those who remain insolvent, will be compelled to give bond and seal to their accounts, by giving bond or note. Any person neglecting this above notice, will be considered as unwilling to discharge their just debts, and more effectual steps will be taken to compel payment.

C. BEATY.

Lexington, July 10th, 1798.

CONVEYANCING.

James Bliss,
ATTORNEY AT LAW FROM ENGLAND, HAVING resided some years in America, and being justified by considerable practice and experience in the above profession, takes the liberty to intimate to the inhabitants of Lexington, and the public in general, he continues to draw and complete conveyancing in all its branches: Articles of Copartnership and Agreement, Leases, Wills, Letters of Attorney, Bonds and writings of every description, with accuracy, secrecy and dispatch; and on reasonable terms at his house next the Swan tavern, near the Court-house.

Lexington, July 6, 1798.

WILLIAM ROSS,
BOOT AND SHOE
M A K E R.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he is carrying on the said business in the brick house on Short street, opposite the Presbyterian meeting-house, and nearly opposite the Market house, Lexington, in its various branches.—He wants one or two apprentices, that can come well recommended.

52w

FENCING.

R. GILBERT.

June 5, 1798.

PARIS DISTRICT.—July term, 1798.

Serious Stratton, complainant,

against

George Wynn, William Herd and John Thatcher, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

The defendant Herd not having entered his appearance herein, agrees to the act of attorney and the rules of this court, that is appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not a inhabitant of the Commonwealth, and that he is not a citizen of the United States; it is ordered that the said Herd do appear on the third day of the next October term, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Paris some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy. tef.

THO. ARNOLD, C.P.D.C.

July 10th, 1798.

THE under-signed, with Jacob Myers, having inferred an advertisement in the Kentucky Gazette dated the 22d June 1798, respecting Lewis Myers, John Myers, John Scott and Jacob Froman, to meet them at the house of John Myers in the town of Danville, on Saturday the 14th of July, in order to form rules for the government of their company who had undertaken to erect iron works as aforesaid, etc.

This is to give notice to all others, that as they did not attend the 22d June instant longer to be considered as partners, and that they have entered into articles to carry on the works, become the lands etc. being mentioned in so do, the said Jacob Myers having refused to enter into any sufficient agreement whatever.

MICHAEL HORINE,
JACOB HORINE,
JACOB DONNIER.

July 10th, 1798.

C. HUMPHREYS,

Has on hand, a few

FRANKLIN STOVES,

(made at the Laurel Furnace.)

Which he will sell on moderate terms for CASH.—Lexington, June 6, 1798.

THE MANAGERS.

Lexington, September 2, 1798.

THE MAN

